Semy of Design Artions Exhibitor.

Opera House Orphensant Envites, 2 and 8 P. M.

No-The Degar Strient, 2 and 8 P. M.

ya Thenter Seven-Young Eggla, 2 and 8 P. M.

od Opera House-Tourists, 2 and 8 P. M. be Dime Husening The Bower,
or Dime Husening The Bower,
orly's Comedy Thentys—La Marchine & P. M.
Imm Square Sheates—The Raish 2 and sher?
Fork Thentes—Torsion's Slave Ind S P. M.
o's Garden The Paveninits of Path 2 and 8 P. M.
bic's Thentre—The Two Orphana 2 and 8 P. M.

Thentre Marbeth, ap. M Theorem - Mucbeth, S.P. M.

sire Comique - Cordita's Aspirations, 2 and S.P. M.

In Theorem - Archivetse, 2 and S.P. M.

Phastor's Theorem - Variety, 2 and S.P. M.

Square - Theorem - Storm Parks, S.P. M.

Inch's Theorem - An American Wife, S.P. M.

Inch's Theorem - An American Wife, S.P. M. . Theater Three of a Kind. Band & P. M.

Av. Theatre - the Glass of Fachion. 2 and 8 P. M. Nt. Theatre - In Paradisc. 2 and 8 P. M.

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Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

durtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isto-morrow morning, must be handed in evening before six o'clock.

The New Year.

h gold of joys and with iron of sorrows eighted and filled, shall the New Year glide ough storm and sunshine to new to-morrows.

nd unknown havens o'er Time's flerce tide. bells for the dead Old Year are knelling. ut we drown them all in our lusty cheer, he sails in the winds of our hope are swell-

ing-Happy New Year!

the breeze was blithe, and golden-hearted ere the old, sweet days on the Old Year's deck,

her sails were torn and her timbers parted. nd slow she drifted and sank a wreck: many were saved, and many went under. nd shall feel no more life's kindly breeze wake again till the awful thunder judgment thrills through the swaying

th prayer for the dead and with glad thanks-

or those who weathered the heavy galewith tears for the dead and thanks for the living.

er the dread, wide waste again we sail: ough waves seethe white, and though skies be colder.

lay our hands and hearts be stout and fast; d Love, grown younger as we grow older. Be our Captain true till the voyage be past.

all we ride at anchor in sunny harbors or be swept in darkness to desolate lands? spent with toil, in enchanted arbors Shall we rest on lotus-flowery strands? way, for the flushing dawn is waking

as she feels on her cheek the free wind's breath: corly, though none knows the course we are taking.

Who shall land or who sink in the gulfs of death. lot of souls! though the broad earth be riven

With grievous lightnings; though our New Year bark shattered by storms and by wild winds driven.

Steer those we love by thine own sea mark! aster of Life, whatsoe'er may befall us,

Save from the deep the true hearts we hold dear.

or whom we implore, though quick death shall call us.

A Happy New Year!

At the Beginning of the Year.

This New Year's Day does not find our ople so prosperous and contented as they were when the year 1883 came in. Even then he tide of commercial and manufacturing rosperity, which came with a swell in 1879. ad begun to recede, but hopes of great crops a the new year sustained the hearts of busiess men. It was very widely believed that the bottom had been reached, and that things rere more likely to be better than to become

We have found, however, during the last twelvementh that the bottom was not reached, and the improvement has not come. Trade and finance, commerce and manufac ture have become more and more depressed Profits have been still further reduced, prulent merchants have grown more cautious, buyers have been fearful of overloading themselves, and in general a hand-to-mouth business has been done, everybody watching the future more or less anxiously. Investors have also been more timid, and doubt and Buspicion have chilled Wall street.

Manufactories of iron and of cotton and woollen goods are working with a reduced force and curtailing their product, or are giving their hands the option of taking lower wages or going without work altogether. Both merchants and manufacturers find it difficult to make contracts extending into the future, and buyers with eash or unstained and assured credit have the advantage in the market. Failures have increased, especially among small traders, and it seems probable that they will go on increasing.

Wall street has never before been se gloomy at a holiday season. The brokers are in no mood for fun. From the top to the bottom of the list stocks have largely declined in price as compared with the sales of a year ago. Good and bad have gone down together, the stocks of the most prosperous and best managed roads having dropped with the rest, though their dividends may have kept up. The aggregate loss because of this decline has of course been enormous so far as the market value of stocks is concerned. Men who were counted as the possessors of many millions last New Year's Day, are to-day badly crippled, and speculators who followed their lead are now curs ing them as the authors of their misfortunes

The festivities of this New Year's Day therefore, jar on the troubled spirits of many thousands of the unfortunate of 1883. They have no stomach for its feasts, and their hearts do not respond to its felicitations Why should they be happy, and how can they be happy when they are in such bad luck? They are mourners, and have no jubilant greetings for the New Year. They fear it may bring an access of sorrow rather than an increase of happiness to them.

And yet there is no general disaster, and no sign of widespread commercial calamity ap- | ready been given in the Prussian Landtag

pears. The probabilities rather are that the cure of the evil from which business is suffering is now working, and working rapidly. Diminished production is restoring equilibrium to the market. The vague fear and distrust have bred cautious methods of doing business, which prevent startling and ominous failures; and already people have begun to take in sail by reducing extravagance. There is nothing which suggests panic. We have more reason to expect that when this year 1884 closes, many causes of trouble will have been removed, and commerce, trade, and manufacture will be active and prosperous again.

1884 in Europe.

Although it is not certain that any of the European States will pass through a crisis equal in moment to a Presidential election, yet we know that in many of them Impor tant reforms will be attempted, and that in such countries the political situation can hardly fail to be materially altered before the close of the year that begins to-day. On the surface of things there are perhaps fewer indications of war among the Continental powers than there were a twelvementh ago. Yet the Balkan peninsula is in a highly inflamed condition, and it would be a surprise to some of the most vigilant observers should 1884 behold no disturbance of the peace of Europe.

In the political history of the United Kingdom the coming year will be made memorable by the introduction of a new Reform bill. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. GLADSTONE has yielded to the wishes of the Radical element of his party, and has decided to make the extension of the suffrage the main business of Parliament during the next session. There is also rea son to believe that Ireland will share all the privileges conferred upon Great Britain by the Government project of electoral reform. As Lord HARTINGTON has declared that the Cabinet is a unit with regard to this question. and as Mr. Forster has assured his constituents that the Ministerial measure will command his support, we may take for granted that the bill will encounter no serious defection in the ranks of Mr. Gladstone's followers, and that it will consequently pass the House of Commons by a large majority. The action of the Conservatives who control the upper House cannot be predicted with equal positiveness, but they may be expected send back the bill at least once with an amendment excluding Ireland from the operation of the measure. If Lord Salisbury's will prevails, the Lords will persist in this course, with the hope of compelling a dissolution of Parliament. But it is possible that the Peers will give way after a single demonstration, and there is also a report, based on a speech of Mr. HER-BERT GLADSTONE, that, should the upper House insist on its amendment, the Premier will avoid an appeal to the country by allowing the proposed electoral reform to drop. In that event what remains of the session of 1884 will be devoted to the improvement of the system of county government, and to the construction of a coherent and efficient system of municipal administration for the city of London, together with all the parishes that make up the metropol-

It will be impossible for the GLADSTONE Ministry to postpone much longer the adoption of a definite policy with regard to Egypt, and the new year will probably witness either the complete withdrawal of British troops from that country or the assertion of a virtual protectorate. Should the former alternative be taken, the English Government cannot, with any show of consistency or deency, hinder the Khedive from seeking assistance in other quarters-in Turkey, for example, or in France. And even if Engand decides to retain a hold upon the Nile land as far as the first cataract, but no further, it is not easy to see upon what grounds she can refuse the Sultan's offer to aid his Egyptian vassal in the reconquest of the Soudan. There are several other matters connected with the Indian and colonial departments of the British Government which may give the present Ministry some trouble during the coming twelvementh. Whether Lord Ripon's attempt to make Englishmen and natives equal to some extent before the law succeeds or miscarries, there will certainly be great exasperation and possibly dangerous commotions in British India. The agitation in the Australian colonies for the acquisition of territory in New Guinea will require careful treatment on the part of the Colonial Office, if Lord DEEBY would check the spirit of discontent which is be ginning to show itself in those remote but hitherto loval dependencies. The difficulties. also, in South Africa have I cen by no means smoothed away by the concessions which Mr. GLADSTONE, with perhaps an excess of magnanimity, made to the Transvaal re public, and it is quite possible that England will before long have upon her hands another little war in that quarter.

If no question more serious than the man agement of the Tonquin expedition were likely to occupy the public mind in France, M. JULES FERRY might look forward to re taining power during the remnant of the term for which the present Chamber of Deputies was chosen. It now looks as if the French troops would be suffered to take possession of Hong-Hoa and Bac-ninh without any overt interference on the part of China, but with the understanding that a partition of the territory in dispute should be subsequently made. The FERRY Cabinet, however, will have to grapple with more awkward problems than any presented by its busy and aggressive colonial policy. It is liable at any moment to be called upor to expel from France the members of dynas tic families, and if it manages to escape from that dilemma it may be wrecked, as GAM BETTA was, on the reef of constitutional revision. The Prime Minister has given notice that revision of some sort will be demanded by the Government during the present session, but he has not yet defined his programme or said whether the introduc-

tion of the scrutin de liste is to form one of its features. So far as the internal affairs of the German empire are concerned, Prince Bismarck would not be greatly incommoded if the Reichstag should wholly pretermit its ssions during the year 1884. The army budget has been fixed for a term of years, and the Chancellor has got the desired appropriations for other objects in advance, so that should be see fit to devote his energies to a foreign war during the coming spring and summer it would be quite impracticable for the German Parliament to restrain him. What are BISMARCK's intentions with refer ence to France upon the one hand and Russia on the other it would be idle to conjecture, though the fact without significance that his hands will never be more free, unless, indeed, the reputed friendship of Emperor WILLIAM for the Czar may be supposed to trammel him. In case the general peace of Europe is unbroken, the Chancellor will no doubt endeavor to push through the Releastag the Workmen's Insurance bill, by which he seeks to conciliate the labor vote

the large towns, and notice has al-

that the Government considers the time ripe for completing the absorption of the Prussian railways by the State. Whether Bis MARCK succeeds or fails in these designs, and whether he ventures to reintroduce in the German Parliament his tobacco monopoly project, will depend upon the nature of the compromise to be effected with the Vatican There is scarcely one of the Chancellor's schemes that could not be carried out by the cooperation of the Clerical party with the Conservatives, but it remains to be seen whether the repeated overtures and substantial concessions made by BISMARCK during the last two years will secure the support of the Ultramontanes, or whether Herr WINDTHORST, knowing how indispensable he is, may not exact more than the Chancellor,

with all his cynical contempt of consistency,

can afford to grant.

In Italy, since the expansion of the franchise and the election of a new Chamber of Deputies by the enlarged constituency, there have been many indications of a reorganization of parties, but provided Signor DEPRE TIS lives, and the country is not involved through its connection with the central powers, in a foreign war, it is unlikely that the next twelvementh will see any marked change in the political situation. The present Ministry rests on a majority made up of the more conservative portion of the old Left and the more progressive part of that old Right which under Surpor MIN-GHETTI so long controlled the consolidated peninsula. Against it are arrayed, besides the lissident Right, which is numerically very weak, all the Republicans and extreme Radcals, together with the personal followers of ex-Ministers who, like Signor NICOTERA. have been successively eliminated from the CAIROLI and DEPRETIS Cabinets. The coming year will scarcely furnish an occasion for disclosing the real weight of the unknown factor in Italian politics, namely, the voting strength of the Clerical party, which has hitherto held itself aloof from the elections, in conformity with the injunction of Pius IX., not yet reseinded by the reigning Pontiff. Neither is it easy to see how the rees tablishment of friendly relations between the Prussian Government and the Vatican can materially improve the position of the Papacy with regard to Italy. No doubt the good will of BISMARCK would insure the lov al enforcement of the Papai guarantees which not long ago the Italian tribunals showed a disposition to infringe, but the German Chancellor cannot be expected to alienate a useful member of the triple alliance by favoring a restoration of Rome to the Pope. Something will have been gained however, if the Ministers of King Humbert feel constrained by the moral influence of Germany to treat the occupant of the Vatiean with respect, and a marked improvement in this direction is attested by the deference shown to the wishes of Leo XIII, in deciding to erect the memorial to Victor Emanuel in a side chapel of the Pantheon instead of in the centre of that edifice.

Italians may be warranted in surmising that the visit made to their King by the Crown Prince of Prussia was only a pretext for visiting the Pope, but it is pushing suspleion too far to suppose that the journey to Spain was itself only preliminary to the Vatican interview. After King Alfonso had been hissed by the Paris mob-an incident which derived some significance from the curious attitude assumed by President Grevy's con-in-law and by the French Minister War-it was plainly BISMARCK'S cue to captivate Spanish opinion by an impressive demonstration of esteem and courtesy, and the signs are that his purpose was effectually accomplished. The effect of this proceeding will be visible enough should a European Congress assemble during 1884, for the central powers have already signified a willingness that Spain should in such a body so far, at least, as Mediterranean interests should be the subject of discussion. As regards the internal politics of Spain, it is most improbable that the coalition between the so-called Dynastic Democrats and Sagasta's followers-to which the present Ministry owes its existence-will last a twelvementh. Indeed, it was only by the abjuration of their most important promises on the part of its progressive members that the Cabinet was held together until the opening of the Cortes, and it is thought that the debate on the King's speech, which will take place in a few days, must bring about their overthrow. Should Senor Sagasta thereupon resume the Government, he would find himself much weaker in the Senate and at court than he was before he quarrelled with the friends of Marshal Campos, and the chances are that somer or later during the new year he would have to give way to Canovas DEL CASTILLO. The latter's return to power will of course entail a new general election, since the Conservatives are a minority in the present Chamber of Deputies. The reappearance of a Conservative Ministry would we scarcely need to say, bode anything but

good to plundered and exhausted Cuba. In the Scandinavian North, the year now opened will see the end of the long constitutional struggle between the people of Norway and their King, provided the impeached Ministers are convicted and punished by the tribunal before which they have been arraigned. In view of such an issue of the trial, it is not probable that renewed atempts would be made to override the privileges secured to the Norwegian Legislature by the Constitution. Should, however, encouragement be offered to continued usurpation by the escape of the incriminated Ministers, the people of Norway, who for ages have been virtually self-governing, will probably stop at nothing in the ssertion of their chartered rights. The present King of Sweden and Norway is no BERNADGITE, neither will be have behind him the moral authority of the Holy Alliance and the armies of Russia in his effort to crush the liberties of a small but high-

hearted nation. Notwithstanding the occasional reports that a measure of reform is contemplated by the Czar, we can see, unhappily, but little prospect of melioration in the social and political condition of the great Northern Empire during the year 1884. Most of the administrative and judicial innovations of ALEXANDER II. are a dead letter, and there is as much arbitrariness, centralization, peculation, esplonage, and ernelty to-day in Russia as there was under the iron rule of NICHOLAS. And even should an awakened feeling of responsibility or the haunting sense of peril induce the present Emperor to look with favor on the substitution of constitutional for autocratic methods of government, such a change would encounter almost insuperable resistance from the bureaucrats intrenched in every department of the administration. If we may judge by the wholesome results of the humiliation suffered in the Crimea, Russia's best hope lies in the ruthless extinction of her Pan-Slavic aspirations, in the ruin o her dynastic, military, and bureaucratic prestige by a war which should dispel forever the ROMANOFF dream of conquest on the Danube and the Vistula, and force the humbled Czar to come to terms with his sub-

than once been forced to concillate the

If such a salutary reverse be indeed in

store for Russia, it must be looked for at the hands of Germany and Austria, and there are those who think a violent collision between the rival claimants for the Ottoman inheritance cannot be deferred beyond next spring. Certainly the excited state of things in Bulgaria and Servia offers nothing to warrant a beflef in the maintenance of peace. In the former country, Prince ALEXANDER, notwithstanding his professed determination to obey the Constitution, has seen himself compelled to place a Russian in the War Office, but the other Ministers representing the anti-Russian party have resigned on the reasonable ground that the control of the army should be vested in a person responsible to the national Legislature, and not to a foreign sovereign. In Servia, on the other hand, the pro-Austrian sympathies of King MILAN having been rebuked at the recent general election, the majority of the Legislature were practically driven into revolt, and the revolt was then put down with a merciless brutality that may irremediably alienate the people from the present dynasty. While the acute stages of Danubian agitation are presented at Sofia and Belgrade, there are everywhere noticeable, from Bosnia to Roumelia, and from Cettinje to Bucharest, the tokens of restlessness and expectancy which attest a widespread conviction of the imminence of war. It may be that Prince BISMARCK does not doem the time has come for Austria to take a decisive and irrevocable step, and that he will manage to avert for a twelvemonth longer the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkan region. It may be, on the contrary, that events will move too fast for him. Of this at least we may be sure, that, since 1870 and 1875, the indica tions of BISMARCK's foreign policy and the development of events along the Dunube were never more worth watching than they will be in the spring and summer of 1884.

Will the Whole Truth Ever be Known

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON of the Central Paelfic and Mr. Thomas A. Scott of the Texas and Pacific appear in a far worse light as corrupters of Congressmen than did Mr. Oakes Ames in the Credit Mobilier business AMES was a member of the House, and in his dealings with his fellow members he managed to preserve some semblance of selfrespect, both on the part of the briber and on the part of the bribed. The consideration for the influence and the votes of the purchased legislators was a share in the enterprise which OAKES AMES himself was engaged in promoting and protecting. Mr. HUNTINGTON, however, does not attempt to disguise the theory on which he proceeded, and on which, according to his reports to Colton, his vigorous ad versary Scott was likewise proceeding. To these men of affairs Senators and Representatives were commodities in the open market, to be bought outright for cash, and to be owned in fee simple by the purchasing corporation, like locomotives or railroad iron. The only difference, from Mr. HUNT-INGTON'S point of view, between a ton of steel rails as property and a Congressman as property was that the latter was likely at any time to give his owner the slip, and sell himself to the competing railroad, provided

it offered higher figures. In Mr. HUNTINGTON's incidental allusions to his friends the "good fellows" in the Sen-ate and House, and Scott's friends the "wild hogs" and "damned hogs," there is a bald, bold, and heartless disregard of the conventional proprieties of the lobby which is likely to surprise and startle the statesmen in question. For the first time they see themselves exactly as they were regarded by the railway magnates who were so easy and liberal in personal intercourse, so affable at the dinner table, and apparently so considerate of the outer shell of reputation and self-respect. It is a terrible warning to many legislators whose names appear in the Huntington correspondence. Lucky will they deem themselves if they escape with this warning, and nothing further.

Mr. HUNTINGTON'S letters, so far as published, lift only a corner of the curtain. There may or there may not be more damaging documents in the budget with which Mrs. Couton is apparently trying to force money from her husband's surviving partners. These other documents, if they exist, may or may not ever see the light. Perhaps the chances are against it. Enough has been disclosed, however, to show what a valuable witness Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON would make if he was called upon by the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist in an honest, thorough, and fearless investigation of the means used to procure legislation by the several Pacific railroad companies during the ten years

The Execution of Insane Criminals.

One of the most shocking of recent murders in this part of the country was the killing at Newark, N. J., of Edward Soden, a young lamplighter, by an old man named JAMES GRAVES, who is now under sentence of death for the crime. On the trial the defence of insanity was interposed in behalf of the prisoner, but did not avail with the jury, and subsequently the New Jersey Court of Pardons unanimously refused to commute the sentence, notwithstanding the submission of additional testimony to show that GRAVES was a person of unsound mind.

There is considerable reason to believe, however, that the prisoner is insane now, whatever may have been the case at the time of the homicide. By permission of the Court which tried him, seven physicians were allowed to examine him in the Newark jail on Sunday, and they are said to have agreed that Graves is now an imbecile. If this conclusion is correct, he ought not to be hanged unless a different rule prevails in New Jersey from that which was prescribed by the common law in such cases. "If one who has committed a capital offence, says Wharton in stating the common law rule, "become non compos mentis before conviction, he shall not be arraigned, and if after conviction he shall not be executed. Sir Edward Core justified this prohibition by saying that the execution of an offender was intended as an example to all men, "bu so it is not when an imbecile is executed, but should be a miserable spectacle both against law and of extreme inhumanity and eracity, and can be no example to others." This view has been generally adopted in civilized countries. The New York statute expressly forbids the punishment of any person for a crime while he is in a state of ldicey, imbecility, insanity, or lunacy, so as to be incapable of understanding the proeceding.

In order to convict Graves the jury must have found that he was same at the time he killed his victim. The Court of Pardons is probably unwilling to disapprove this finding. If the testimony now at hand, however, shows to the satisfaction of the members of the court that the prisoner is insane at the present time, it makes no difference what was his mental condition then. He should be allowed to linger out his wretched existence in a madhouse instead of being strangled to jects, as the HAPSBURG princes have more death under such circumstances as would

render his execution useless as a warning to others, and unavailing even as a punishment to himself.

Mr. TITUS SHEARD is to be the next Speaker of the Assembly. He has a fine opportunity to distinguish himself, for questions of grave importance are to be considered by the new Legislature.

Nowi will be a good time for him to throw off WOOD PULP MILLER'S collar, which he has worn so long. Let him independently, honestly, and fearlessly start in on a new career which shall have something more substantial for a basis than Wood Pulp Miller's endorsement. But we are afraid that he will not do so.

Hard luck: CARLISLE'S Committees on Colonge and Banking and Currency. BLAND

and Bucknen are great statesmen, no doubt,

but not popular at present. The Troy Press calls upon us to tell how Mr. TILDEN would feel if Mr. HEWITT should be nominated for President, and also how he would feel if Mr. FLOWER should be nominated. We answer frankly that we do not know. We have not been favored with Mr. TILDEN'S confidence upon either of these subjects, and have never put to him a question relating thereto. The Press also desires to be informed whether Mr. TILDES would look with favor upon the prospect of any New York man being elected to the Presidency. This is likewise a matter

We notice that at a dinner given to some English celebrities in Philadelphia, the other day, Yquem wine was served with raw oysters at the beginning. This is a barbarous and ostentatious combination. Yquem is a sweet wine, utterly unfit to be drunk with raw oysters. The only excuse for serving it is that it is costly. The philosophers of Philadelphia should not be led into so illogical a custom.

upon which we are destitute of information.

It is reported that Sergeant Mason, after exhibition at an Ohio fair, has agreed with Philadelphia manager to put himself on show for wages. One fails to see how this can be a very profitable contract for the manager. Mason is a negative sort of curiosity. There is a man who had to do with GUITEAU who by all rights ought to be much more successful in a show than the derelict soldier. The Washington hangman was faithful to his duty, and he accomplished what he undertook.

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD was recently entertained at a handsome dinner. After the dessert a gentleman arose and introduced the distinguished Englishman in an address of some length and avoirdupois. During the address it is reported Mr. Apports "sat with howed head and closed eyes." The inference is perfeetly easy. It is only a month or two since Lord Chief Justice Collentone dropped asleep while listening to Mr. Evants. But the infer ence is as wrong as it is natural. The dinner took place in Philadelphia, and it was Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH who compelled from Mr. ARNOLD a tribute that has been paid more frequently to Mr. Evants than to any other

How to Dress if You Call.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you andly inform me what style of dress should be worn on New Year's Pay in making calls ? NEW YORK, Dec. 31

Why, certainly. Wear a black Prince Albert or cutaway coat and any reasonable shade of trousers, only don't get them too light The crayat can be of any color-that is, no black or white-although a white Stanley may squeeze through. The hat, which should never be separated from its owner throughout the day, in the street it being worn squarely on the head without inclination to either side, and in the house being retained in the hand, should by all means be a tall one though if you have no tall one and feel no need for such a thing during the rest of the year why,let it'go and wear a billycock. As for gl almost any shade will do, the one thing to be guarded against in that respect is not to have them either layender or white, the colors that are monopolized by the evening. But as matter of fact, the clothes you wear, so long as they are respectable and well brushed, are very little importance compared to the wearer's courtesy and discretion.

There are two sins that are occasionally committed by New Year's callers. One, and the more unpardonable of the two, is partaking of refreshments in excess, and the other is the wearing of a dress, steel pen, or clawhammer coatere the coming of eve. The owl and the dress coat are inseparable companions, and no one should ever put on that monotonous but becoming symbol of nocturnal festivity until as hears the melancholy hoot of those theoryti cally wise fowl as they start out on their hunt for bats.

The Rathbone Tragedy.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The terrible tragedy at Hanover was known here several days before the facts were made public. A near relative of Col. Rathoone living in Ohio telegraphed Senator Sherman asking him to seek the intervention of the Department of State for the protection of the children and their aunt under the afflicting circumstances. An instruction was sent to the United States Consul at Homburg to that effect, If Col. Ratishane should recover sufficiently from his self-inflicted wounds to realize the horrors of his own situation, it may almost be assumed that he will make no effort to prolong a life-doomed to the darkest misery and to blasting reproaches. In presence of such a pos-sible future, death would be a mercy. Col. Rathbone was familiarly known here to a large

circle of friends. He was a man of ponetitions pro-priety, extremely sensitive, ambitious, and proud. Under pleasant exterior there burned a crater of passion, which had frightful explosions periodically, after which he became subdued and sociable.

In attempting to seize the assessin after the murder of President Lincoln, Col. Rathbone was stabled in the shoulder by Booth, and it is said he was haunted by the memory of that startling event. In the ordinary affairs of life he gave no sign of a disturbed mind, but in the privacy of his home he was the victim of these periodical passions which, while they lasted, had the form of conctonal manify. His habits were temperate, and his mode of life was in every way decorous and be and his mode of life was in every way decorated coming to an easy fortune.

Mrs. Rathleine was a woman of smerit intelligence and of decided character, foul of society, but secrificing no duty to its exactions. She may be said to have given tone to the sectal relations of the family, and to have raised the ambition of her unfortunate husband. The intelligence received here justiles the belief that the itees of the children were saved by the sacrifice of the mother in this awful demestic calamity.

They Don't Say It.

From the Philadelphia Times. There has not as yet been a single declaration from Speaker Carlisle, or Morrison, or Watterson, or Biackburn, or Buckner, or McDonald, that in any degree recognizes prefection as a necessary incident of on revenue laws. When driven to the wall they design the issue by the loose declaration that the large amount of revenue we need must afford incidental protection, but they distinctly discard the policy of discrimination i favor of productive industry.

A New Year's Resolution. There is a gallant party, in the Congress represented.

That with its fate and prospects has been somewhat di It didn't seem to profit much by any late chef d'avere, And so it thought it ought to try a new and fresh mancuvre.

On New Year's Day it made a most berole resolution And started out to put the same at once in execution No longer would it hesitate, or show the world two face. But place the tariff openly upon a free-trade basis. The tariff was the only thing that needed reformation, And other plans might well await remote realizat For nothing can arouse a fight, and stir up harsh invec-

As must a tariff that remains in any point protective. A tariff under which the land endured a sail prosperity twenty years or so, should be kicked over with celerity. And Democrats should crystallize upon a free trade

While t'other fellows crystallize upon the fattest places. The task of rooting up our baleful centralization,

May just as well be left to some succeeding generation, and all the evils for whose cure the people long have May to our children's children be serenely relegated.

This party had the courage that must go with strong con victions, and so was able to endure its manifold afflictions; When kicked and spurned, it kissed the rod, and suffered

Assured that all its actions were ----- tially heroic

ENDED BY KING ALFONSO.

A Duty Discriminating Against American Merchandise in Cuba. The King of Spain has issued the following

United States and Coba: I, the King, wishing to establish solidly and equitably r mercantile relations with the American republic, an our mercantile relations with the American reputation, and without prejudice to any future decision concerning the tariff dues of the Great Antilies now in course of preparation, hereby abrogate the fifth article of the royal decree of the 12th of March, 1867, which required that American merchandise under the Spanish flag pay import duty in Cuba equivalent to the duty levied upon importations under a foreign flag. This decree, to go into effect thirty days after publication, has been made by th Consuls in the official newspapers of their

relating to commerce between the

ocality. A prominent Spanish morehant on Broadway was asked what effect this would have on trade between the two countries. In reply he said: Among the efforts which Spain has made in the line of what you call protection to home in dustries was the proclamation, a good many years ago, of a royal decree levying certain du-

dustries was the proclamation, a good many years ago, of a royal decree levying certain duttes on all goods imported into Spanish colonies in any foreign ship. The duties were ad valorem, and amounted in cases to as high as twelve per cent, on the value of the goods. It was confidently believed by the Spanish statesmen who favored this measure that a great revival in the carrying trade of Spanish merchant ships would follow. To their astonishment, the carrying trade, instead of increasing, continued to decline.

In 1867, the year before the war in Cuba, a decree was issued, which was almed at American merchandise exclusively. Perhaps it was inspired by the American import duty on sugar. This decree levied a duty of five per cent, on the value of all American goods carried into Cuba, in any vessel whatever. It was a duty in addition to the other duty spoken of as a duty to favor Spanish shipping, and was in addition to the heavy import duties levied on all foreign goods sold in Cuba. The effect was not what was anticipated. The Americans retaliated. A discriminating duty on goods brought here in Spanish ships was levied, and the result was that Spanish ships have since entered New York in ballast from Cuba. They do not bring a hegshead of sugar or molasses.

The royal decree just issued is probably the beginning of a new era. It ends the cuthroat policy on the Spanish ship was levied, and the result was that Spanish ships have since entered New York in ballast from Cuba. They do not bring a hegshead of sugar or molasses.

The royal decree just issued is probably the beginning of a new era. It ends the cuthroat policy on the Spanish ship the was accounted new work in the competence of the five percent, duty levied on American goods only."

Will this tend to increase the quantity of American goods exported to Cuba? was asked.

I do not think so, The goods now shipped to Cuba from this country are of a kind that compete with other goods at any price because of their quality. This is notably true of American machine

James D. Perkins, a coal exporter, of 45 South James D. Perkins, a coalexperier, of 45 South street, said that he was not certain whether this decree would increase commerce between the two countries materially or not. The Cuban methods of deating with coal are peculiar. A specific duty is levied, which amounts at present to 75 cents at on. In addition to this the vassel has to pay a tax of 10 cents a ton Consulfees, as it is called. But the vessel that carries a carge of coal to Cuba squal to or greater than her registered tonnage goes in free of all tonage dues. The tonnage dues on a vessel cara cargo of coal to Cubs squal to or greater than her registered tonnage does in free of all tonname dues. The tonnage dues on a vessel carrying other kinds of freight amount to \$1 per ton register. In addition to the regular tariff on the goods imported, the Cubans have a fashion of levying what they call a war tax whenever they need extra funds. This varies from 10 to 25 per cent. of the gross sum levied under the regular customs rates, and is in addition to those rates. These war levies are made without notice to the shipper, and vary with the needs of the Government.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Some Sound Free Trade Sentiments. From the Galveston News.

When any one not honestly ignorant of the n its general effect upon the commonwealth, with these views hotly disclaims that he is for free trade, what is to be inferred? There is a strong appearance that such person is in favor of incidental protection, at least. But as no protectionist is for all sorts of protection, inasmuch as some applications of his principle would hurt his business—as all protectionists are in favor of some degree of freedom of trade in some branches and in some directions—all protectionists can mix in very readily with the incidental protectionists, so called, and bold but crafty protectionists naturally become the leaders in compromise policy when the alternative presented is a consistent re-form that would sweep away special privilege in one place as well as in another, with justice to the people.

The distaste manifested for the term free trader by
some who say they are anti-protectionists, looks like a
subterfuge. Do they want to conserve a portion of what they denounce as a mischievous system? The system referred to is not a system of duties for revenue but of duties for protection. Let there be no ambiguity. Pro-tectionism must go. Revenue must be raised without protection. This is free trade. Whoever is honestly for the abolition of protectionism can avoid all complicity with the trickery of incidental protectionists by adopt-ing the square and unequivocal term appropriate to the expression of a clear idea. "Revenue reform" is a vague term.

The composition of the House Committee on Ways and Means shows that the idea of the Democratic majority and the Speaker is that the party is a party of free trade. sacrifice revenue and the industrial interests of the majority as the protectionists have done. It will raise rev enue, but eliminate the protective features of the tarif as rapidly as possible. Such at least is the promise im-plied in the selection of members to sit on that committee. There is now a good hope that the Democratic party will no longer be open to the taunt about its lead ers being afraid of their principles.

The Internal Revenue System Should be Abollahed.

From the Philadelphia Times We regard the absolute repeal of all tax upor whiskey as the only legitimate method of relief that the government should consider, but, unfortunately, the whiskey producers prefer taxed whiskey if they can whisaey producers preter taxes whosey it they can only control the period of payment. A high tax on whiskey is favorable to the control of the trade by com-bined capital; to the omnipotence of monopoly against all small producers; and the now embarrased overpro-ducers seem not to desire the relief that would open

their trade to small capitalists.

We regard the whole whiskey tax as needless and in efensible. As a war mensure it was wise and proper but it is no longer a necessity, and it should be repealed with all other war taxes for many reasons. Its larg revenue has been the fruitful source of national prof igney; it has crystallized one of the most powerful nonopolies on the continent; it has destroyed the ge eral and healthy competition of small capital in the business; it has furnished overproduction to the amount of scores of millions, relying upon its power to con nand exceptional relief from the Government and has disturbed the centres of money by the heavy load of debt it must carry. Why not abolish such a profile source of evil? The revenue is not needed; the costly and demoralizing machinery necessary to collect it is most distasteful to the people, and the power such a gizantic combination must organize for its own protec-tion cannot be wholesome at Washington or elsewhere.

A Republican Opinion.

The only read to cheap ships is that which the English have travelled, viz., over home-made cheap iron. An agent for the Pacific coast line to Australia, after making a survey of all the shippards of England. oncluded that steamers of 3,000 tons burden could be built on the Delaware within \$5,000 per vessel as cheapty as on the Clyde. It is quite munisterial whether the duties on the imported iron would have been \$100,000 or not. The duties on blankets are 100 per cent. But the blankets can be bought as cheaply in Minneapolis as in Manchester.

From the Philadelphia Press If white paper goes up a cent a pound three

New York dailies will bite the dust. Already the patent redicine man has his grip on their editorial pages. The Debutante.

A Sad Foreboding.

Prom the Commercial Gazette Have you got the jellies made, mother, Are the sandwiches an fait— Are the sandwiches an fait— Are the sandwiches an fait— For the spinge on New Year's day? You look serious as a reguest queen, But there'll be some hitch, I fear,

For I'm to receive this year, mother-I'm to receive this year.

My dress is such a daisy, mother,
What wonder if I am vain;
'lis a white pique decollete,
With a princesse skirt, en train;
'That's why I yearn and impatient burn
'Wor the spining that is, oh, so bear—
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm to receive this year.

Jack says he will come at ten mother.
And tarry the rest of the day—
Why turn up your none—you don't suppose
He'd dare to stay away!
Hough Jack is proud and hates a crowd.
I'm certain he will be here.
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm te receive this year.

So call me at half-past eight, mother—Don't let me sleep till nine—I've crimped my hair, and over the chair I've thrown my dresses fac:
At half-past eight—now don't be late—Come early. O mother dear.
For I'm to receive this year, mother—I'm to receive this year.

BUNBEAMS.

-With great ceremony the last stone was laid in the harbor of Trieste on Dec. to. The work has taken afteen years, and has cost over \$7,00000. -Delegations of influential property own-

ers in Chicago have repeatedly asked Mayor Harrison to desist from prosecuting the gamblers whose places are either on or near their lots. -Prof. Leopold von Ranke, who celebrated

on Dec. 21 his 80th birthday, has just completed the fourth volume of his Universal History, which lears the title, "The Empire in Constantinople, and the Origin of the Germano-Romance Kingdoms.

-A caterer in Buffalo, N. Y., cooks angle worms. He feeds them on milk for a few days dosts them with flour, and drops them into a pan of burning oil or fat. They are served in drawn butter with a little lemon Juice and Worcestershire sauce. -The Court of Appeals of this State has

failed to clear the calendar at the close of the year. The Judges have decided about the usual number of causes 530, but the appeals have increased. This court was fee up with its business. -Tolman Wheeler of Chicago, who has given about \$70,000 to religious corporations has set apart a piece of land on Washington Boulevard next

California street for a theological seminary, and to it he will add \$100,000 for the buildings and \$100,000 for the -It is stated that Millais, the painter, is to be made a baronet. He has sufficient property qualifica tion, being worth a million of dollars, and is earning a large yearly income. He will be the first painter bare net, as Tennyson has been the first poet peer. M. Mil-lais's only sister is the wife of Mr. Lester Wallack, There

have been various painter knights like Reynolds Law

rence, and Sir F. Leighton. -A reminiscence of Mr. Dilke's, which appears in Mr. Buxton Forman's edition of Keata's works, almost proves that the poet at one time believed in metempsychosis. After the death of Thomas Keata s white rabbit came into the garden of Mr. Dilke, who shot the creature. Keals declared that the poor thing was his brother Tom's spirit, and so carnest was he in this view, impressing it upon others in the circle, that when the rabbit was put on the table no one could look at it, and it was taken away untouched.

—A monument to the memory of Mozart is about to be creeted at Vienna, a century after the maestro's death. The death of Richard Wagner is said to have prompted the erection of this monument. War ner's admirers intended to raise him a monument short her's admirer intended in the appoints of ly after his death, but, hearing this, all the opponents of Wagner waxed wroth, declaring that it would be Wagner waxed wroth, declaring that it would be scandalous if a monument were creeted to Wagner be-fore one was erected to Mozart. This may be true; but why, ask Wagner's friends, is it only now that such s

-Several relies of Sir Joshua Reynolds will be seen at the forthcoming exhibition of his works at the Grosvenor Gallery, in London-among them his silver spectacles, spuffbox of tortoise shell trouped wall gold, and the three pen and ink sketches which first at-tracted attention to his precoclous powers, one a little picture of a perch, drawn from life; next a little in terior of a library, copied "with all the minuteness and delicacy of Cullo, or Della Bella," and third, a per-apective on the back of a Latin theme, done when he was only eight years old.

-Oscar Wilde has had a bad time in his native Dublin. The Galety Theatre is small, but twice too large for the accommodation of those who went to see and hear the original of Bunthorne. Even of those many remained not to pray, but to carry out their original large transfer or the second second to the second secon nal intention of scotting. They laughed at his dress, his attitudes, his sentiments, and his language. His manner of meeting interruptions was rather effective. He sim-ply came to a dead halt in the middle of a sentence, and waited till his critics felt themselves the object of general attention, whereupon they held their peace.

-A well-known clergyman in the north of England entertained recently a brother elergyman from some distance. The evening being unpropitious, he asked him to remain for the night. At dusk the clergyman asked his guest to step into the manse while he gave orders to have his conveyance ready in the mo As the visitor entered the manse the clergyman's wife mistook him in the dusk for her husband, and, seizing the pulpit Bible which was on the lobby table, brought the full weight of it across his shoulders, exclaiming emphatically, "Take that for asking the ugly wretch to

-In Bavaria it is illegal to criticise, even n a friendly spirit, the actions of the King. Soon after the termination of the Franco-German war a story was told of a meeting in the streets of Munich between King of Bavaria and a wounded soldier, during which the King, finding that he was not recognized, expressed his surprise. "How should I know your Majesty?" said the soldier in explanation. "You never go to the army, and I never go to the play." To the publication of this ancedote inay probably be attributed the determination taken by the King not to tolerate remarks of any kind on his private movements.

-Hatfield House, the residence of Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, where a large Christmas party is assembled, is the finest Elizabethan building in England, and, though it has suffered from fire and modernization, is still in a great part externally in the same state as when Elizabeth's Chanceller occupied it. No house in the land is so full of recellections of the Virgin Queen. She is there "a la Diane," a portrait taken when quite young, and also in gargeous gawn, well known through the engraving from Zucchero. Suits of armor hang like sentinels around the long gallery half hall, half corridor, by which you enter. The statrone is of oak, with large carved tions on the landing and the drawing rooms are splended. The dining hall contains portraits of Charles I., Richard III., Henry VIII., a surious one of Mary Stuart, half a dozen of Queen Bess,

and no end of Vandycks and Reynoldises. -King John of Abyssinia has made the ollowing reply to an invitation sent him by the Malell to unite forces and together to harry the fruitful plains of the Delta: "May the writing of John, the chosen of the Lord, the King of Zion, the King of the Ethiopean lings, reach the hands of him who is a prophet among the Turks. By the grace of the God of Saints and the intercession of our Lady of Zion, I and my army are keeping well. Praised be the grace of the Highest How art thou? Thou hast written to one: I am a great prophet. I will not seek strife with thee. Pence bete ween us.' I do not know whether it be the will of God that we should fight against each other; but what does that matter? Are we not enemies in our hearts? I am a Christian and thou art a Turk. Where I am there then caust not be; where thou art there I cannot live a peace. Written in the camp of Michael Devri, the ligh Senige of the year of grace 1875 (August, 1883)."

- Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe went from uffalo to Genesce the other day to administer the rite of confirmation. He got in a train going the wrong way and had to hire a carriage. Getting there, he found that his value, containing his vestments, which had come by the train which he should have taken, was looked up in the station, and it took some time to find the station master, who had the key. Getting out his ves-ments, he ran to the church, where the service was an ler way, but thought it necessary to have a drink of water before beginning his duties. The only man presentably able to get the water was the organ blower, and he could only go for it on condition that the Bishot took his place at the believe. Even then no water could be obtained, and the history had to undertake the acwith his throat full of dust. When it was over, by some distinderstanding, there was no carriage in waited to take him to the house where he was to s, and the nucland he had to ride thither in a fish wagon. The ran away and upset him into the gutter.

- John B. Gough contemplates a departure from the lyceum platform to religious revivalished told a reporter that profunity was his beauting sin was not at all inclined to intersperse his ordinary col versation with eaths, but when suddenly exceed a whopper was apt to pop out of his mouth, "Presid the biggest and tenderest corns that ever grew on feet," he said. "I was waiting on a railroad platform lad summer. It was a moist day, and my corns were as sometimes. A lubber of a my sensitive as so many barometers. A labler of a boy framped along past me, and every step of his would have friven a pile at a single stroke. I pulled in my feet of far as I could, and felt grateful when he got by my safety was fancied, not real. He turned the a left have it, and brought his feet down square and bright on mine. Het out some of the most direct at I equivocal curses that ever were uttered. He for dismay to a remote corner of the platform. Define of my mind before that to become a Christian and the profamity was no more than out before it was reposed.

I went to that how and apological. That was no not swearing, I don't think I shall ever swear again.

Searching for inquor in Portland, in Prohibition Maine, Mr. D. R. Locks was taken downs but
and a short dight of stairs, and turned to the left and to
the right. the right, and again to the left and up into a dear lighted room with a cheap counter. The stuff was left Laquor is taken into Maine in kegs packed in barr of a floor, and in mail kegs, and in many other exastre was How it is sold is illustrated by the case of an inwoman who has a room in the rear of her kitchen in which are several hottles in sight, over each of where a weath asspended by a string. Underneath is a limit water impregnated with krossne oil. The officer call enter by the front door only, and when they approach she darts into the back room and cuts the string 11-6 weight descends and smashes the bottles into the 12th, and the smell of the whiskey is neutralized. One = 12 dug a hole through his cellar wall, and put in a storod liquor, and then painted the door in imitation of storo The place of concealment was betrayed by a mar #29 was drink. A voman had her cellar payed with the stones, and under one stone was concealed a large stoke of liquor. The stuff has been seized in lastels, in astings at rairond freight houses in express companies offices, and at the boat landings. There are four officers and the the short when the state of the short when the state of the stat der the Sheriff whose sole daily it is to keep liquor est of the city; nevertheless it gets in. After condemnates the liquor is emp 'ed into the sewers